

CASTLE DONINGTON

RURAL DISTRICT COUNCIL

ANNUAL REPORT

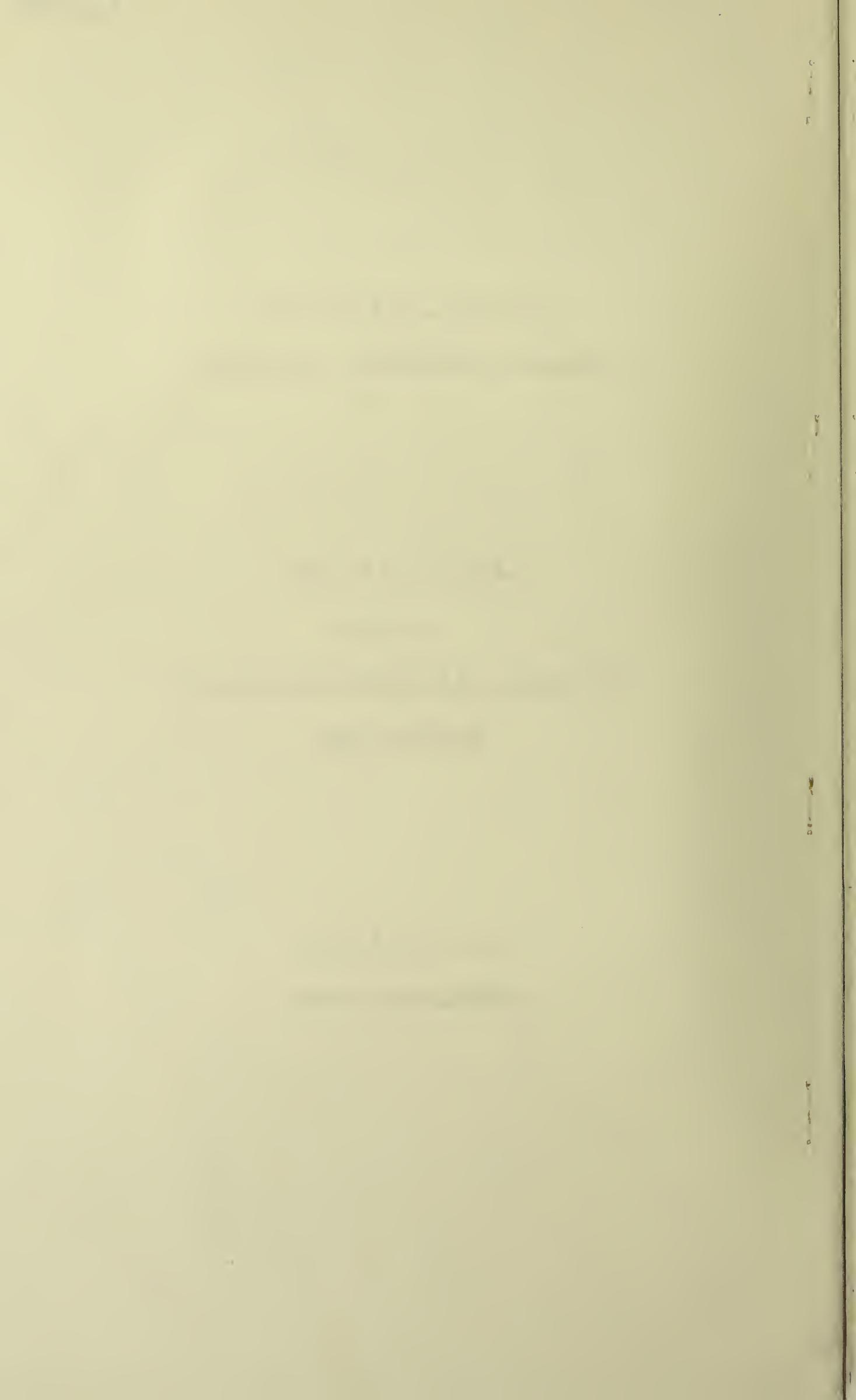
OF THE

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

FOR THE YEAR 1950.

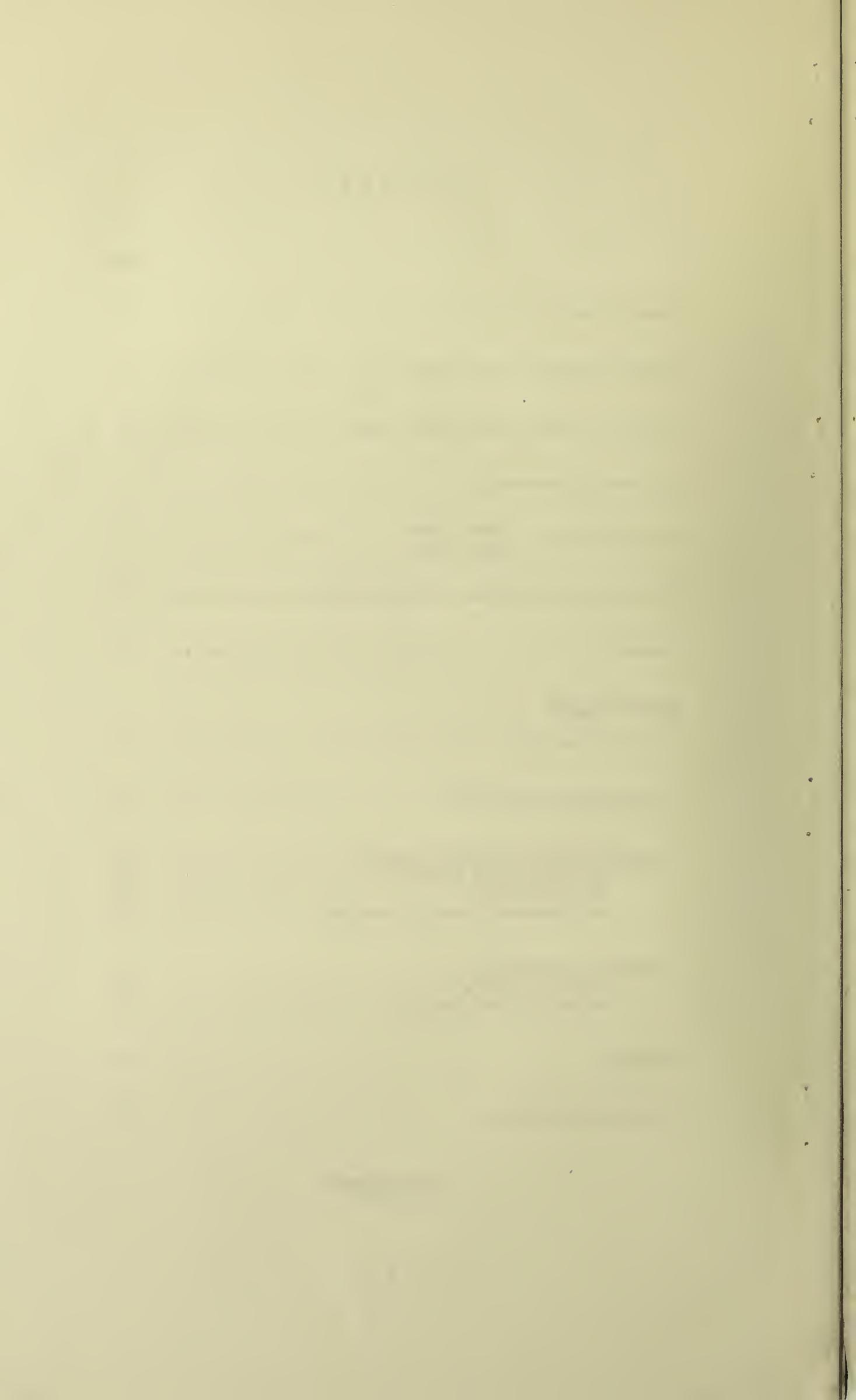
T. M. MONTFORD

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH.



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Public Health Department,  
Council Offices,  
CASTLE DONINGTON,  
Nr. Derby.

10th August, 1951.

TO THE CHAIRMAN AND MEMBERS OF THE  
CASTLE DONINGTON RURAL DISTRICT COUNCIL

Mr. Chairman, Mrs. Powell Heath and Gentlemen,

As in previous years this report deals briefly with matters of public health within my responsibility. Statistical tables are included in simple form and comparisons can be readily made with figures of the previous year, or, as with infectious fevers, the incidence in each town or village. When available national figures are also shown.

Analytical reports of the three separate sources of our water supply are appended as requested by the Minister. With the increase in the number of houses there was a proportionate increase in the amount of water used, but the quantity going into supply was still sufficient. The water in the Castle Donington reservoir was chlorinated. Periodic examinations after chlorination were uniformly satisfactory.

The general standard of health of our rural and semi-rural population was high, but the aggregate of notifiable infectious diseases was considerably raised by a general epidemic of whooping cough, with one hundred and twenty cases as against forty-one in 1949, and an epidemic of measles in Kegworth where there were ninety-two children affected in the last two months of the year.

In 1949 there were thirty-six cases of scarlet fever (twenty-three in Kegworth and six in Belton) but in the year in review there were only four.

There were no cases of puerperal pyrexia but two children were affected with infantile paralysis.

Six cases of bacillary dysentery were notified from Castle Donington in December. These were part of an epidemic affecting the rest of the county and surrounding districts. The local epidemic was quickly controlled although a few more notifications were received after the end of the year.

A case of diphtheria occurred in an unimmunised person. We are, as you know, no longer responsible for immunisation against this disease. The children are still treated by the family doctors practising in the rural district and our position has been well maintained. The figures for 1950 are shown in a table supplied to me by the County Medical Officer of Health.

Comparative vital statistics were of interest. For the second successive year there was a fall in the death rate. The 1950 figure was 9.4 per thousand of the population. In 1949 it was 10 per thousand and in 1948 it was 11.7. The death rate for England and Wales was 11.6.

In order to adjust the actual statistical figures for this year so that they can be compared accurately with other areas a comparability factor is used. The actual rate per thousand of our population is then multiplied by this factor so that the result is a rate corrected for any possible disproportion of age or sex groupings.

These factors were 1.00 for deaths and 1.13 for births. No correction was, therefore, required for the death rate.

The adjusted birth rate was 15.8 per thousand of the population - the same figure as that for England and Wales. This compared favourably, however, with 14.9 in 1949. In 1948 the birth rate was abnormally high.

There were nine still births during the year. This was high, there being only three in 1949. On the other hand, the infantile death rate (the death rate per thousand live births in children under one year) was fourteen in comparison with twenty-one in 1949 and 29.8 for the country as a whole.

I am,

Your obedient servant,

T. M. MONTFORD,

Medical Officer of Health.

ZMOTIC DISEASES IN THE VILLAGES COMPRISING  
THE RURAL DISTRICT

YEAR 1950.

Village	Measles	Scarlet Fever	Whooping Cough.	Pneumonia	Bacillary Dysentery	Diphtheria	Poliomyelitis	Total
Belton	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
Breedon-on-the-Hill	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	2
Castle Donington	5	-	48	11	6	-	-	70
Charley	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	5
Diseworth	1	-	7	-	-	-	-	8
Grasedieu	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	3
Hemington	-	-	7	2	-	-	-	9
Isley Walton	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	2
Kegworth	92	2	52	7	-	1	2	156
Lockington	1	-	4	3	-	-	-	8
Long Whatton	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Tonge	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	2
Wilson	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	109	4	121	24	6	1	- 2 -	267

ZYMOTIC DISEASE.

NOTIFICATION RATES PER 1,000 POPULATION.

Notifications	Castle Donington Rural District Council	England and Wales	Great Towns	Smaller Towns
	1950	1950	1950	1950
Primary Pneumonia	1.80	2.56	0.70	0.77
Scarlet Fever	3.82	0.42	1.50	1.56
Exysipelas	0.11	-	0.17	0.19
Whooping Cough	4.35	12.94	3.60	3.97
Measles	5.43	11.65	8.39	8.76
Diphtheria	-	0.01	0.02	0.03
Typhoid	-	-	-	-
Paratyphoid	-	-	0.01	0.01
Poliomyelitis	-	0.02	0.12	0.11
				0.08

INUPT OF CHILDREN WHO WERE IMMUNISED DURING THE PERIOD 1<sup>ST</sup> JANUARY - 31<sup>ST</sup> DECEMBER, 1950.

Age at 31.12.50 i.e. born in year	Age at 1.1.50														
	Under 1	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
1950	1949	1948	1947	1946	1945	1944	1943	1942	1941	1940	1939	1938	1937	1936	
Primary Immunisation	8	67	23	4	3	2	1	-	2	-	-	1	-	2	-
Booster Dose				2	20	18	5	1	2	3	1	1	1	2	

VITAL STATISTICS.

Civilian Population.

9,350

Comparability Factors.

Births 1.13

Deaths 1.00

LIVE BIRTHS.

	M.	F.
Total	76	63
Legitimate	73	62
Illegitimate	3	1

STILL BIRTHS.

	M.	F.
Total	5	4
Legitimate	4	4
Illegitimate	1	-

DEATHS OF INFANTS  
UNDER 1 YEAR OF AGE.

	M.	F.
Total	1	1
Legitimate	1	1
Illegitimate	-	-

DEATH RATES PER 1,000 OF THE POPULATION.

Diseases	Castle Donington Rural District Council	England and Wales	Great Towns	Small Towns
All Causes	9.4	11.6	12.3	11.6
Tuberculosis	0.31	0.36	0.42	0.33
Influenza	0.21	0.10	0.09	0.10
Pneumonia	Nil	0.46	0.49	0.45
<u>BIRTH RATES PER 1,000 OF THE POPULATION.</u>				
Live Births (Corrected)	15.8	15.8	17.6	16.7
Still Births	0.96	0.37	0.45	0.38
<u>DEATH RATE PER 1,000 LIVE BIRTHS UNDER ONE YEAR</u>				
	14	29.8	33.8	29.4

## HOUSING.

By the end of the year two hundred and seventy nine postwar houses had been erected. Two hundred and nineteen of these were built by the Council.

The following table, which excludes temporary prefabricated bungalows, shows that the Council built 23.2 houses per thousand of the population. This figure compared well with the other rural areas of Leicestershire:

### EXTRACT FROM HOUSING RETURN FOR ENGLAND AND WALES

#### HOUSES COMPLETED.

##### Rural Districts - Leicestershire.

	<u>Population</u>	<u>No. of New Houses Completed.</u>	<u>No. per 1,000 of Population.</u>
Ashby-de-la-Zouch	14,000	222	16.0
Barrow-upon-Soar	47,000	760	16.2
Billesden	8,000	124	15.3
Blaby	38,000	510	13.4
<u>CASTLE DONINGTON</u>	<u>9,000</u>	<u>210</u>	<u>23.2</u>
Lutterworth	12,000	204	16.7
Market Bosworth	26,000	363	13.8
Market Harborough	10,000	198	19.8
Melton and Belvoir	19,000	207	10.6

WATER SUPPLY.

A sample of water taken by our own staff from piped supplies in the rural district proved to be bacteriologically satisfactory and there was no plumbo-solvent action.

Reports from the supplying authorities are shown in the subsequent pages.

PARTICULARS OF WATER SUPPLIES

FROM PUBLIC MAINS.

Parish	No. of Houses		Direct.		Standpipes	Private Supply.	No supply.	
Castle Donington	1950	1949	1950	1949			1950	1949
898	866	843	811		38	-	17	17
No. 4 Site	13	13	13	13	-	-	-	-
Kegworth	808	775	728	695	62	-	18	18
Belton	177	177	147	147	6	-	24	24
Breedon-on-the-Hill	221	217	192	185	-	7	22	25
Charley	81	81	-	-	-	-	81	81
Isley-cum-Langley	26	26	11	11	-	-	15	
No. 1 Site	14	14	14	14	-	-	-	-
Lockington/Hemington	161	161	135	135	5	-	21	21
Long Whatton }	353	341	159	148	19	-	50	50
Diseworth }			101	83	-	-	24	41
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>2,752</b>	<b>2,671</b>	<b>2,343</b>	<b>2,242</b>	<b>130</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>257</b>
								<b>277</b>

POPULATION.

Parish	Estimated Population.	Direct	Standpipes	Private Supply	No supply
Castle Donington	3,230	3,037	134	-	59
No. 4 Site	50	50	-	-	-
Kegworth	2,559	2,279	217	-	63
Belton	611	506	21	-	84
Breedon-on-the-Hill	754	653	-	24	77
Charley	382	-	-	-	382
Isley-cum-Langley	101	43	-	-	58
No. 1 Site	52	52	-	-	-
Lockington/Hemington	478	398	16	-	64
Long Whatton }	490	490	17	-	160
Diseworth }	1,133	335	59	-	72
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>9,350</b>	<b>7,843</b>	<b>464</b>	<b>24</b>	<b>58</b>
					<b>961</b>

These figures do not include the National Service Hostel, Castle Donington, where the huts are in intermittent occupation.

WATER SUPPLY OBTAINED FROM

LOUGHBOROUGH CORPORATION

Report from Mr. W. Granger. M.I.C.E.  
Surveyor and Water Engineer, Loughborough.

Complete analyses of samples of raw water and water going into supply were made in June and December, and bacteriological examinations of samples of water on each remaining ten months.

All samples were reported as satisfactory.

WATER SUPPLY OBTAINED FROM

LONG EATON URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL

The following reports show that the raw untreated water was unsuitable for domestic use. After chlorination at Stanton by Bridge Pumping Station the water was satisfactory.

Monthly samples of the water taken at our reservoir were all good.

RESULTS OF BACTERIOLOGICAL EXAMINATION.

CL. WELCHII: Present in 40 ml. of water.

PRESUMPTIVE COLIFORM COUNT:

Probably number of coliform bacilli present NIL per 100 ml.

DIFFERENTIAL COLIFORM TEST

Probable number of faecal B. Coli per 100 ml.

The presence of Cl. welchii is an indication of human or animal faecal pollution at some time in the past. The absence of faecal coli suggests that this pollution was not within the last few weeks.

The finding suggests intermittent pollution and the water is potentially dangerous.

After consideration of the reports of the Analyst and Bacteriologist I am of opinion that the sample of water submitted on the 21st August was unsuitable for drinking purposes.

(Signed) J.B. Morgan,  
County Medical Officer.

BACTERIOLOGICAL WATER REPORT.

Chlorinated Water.

Authority : Long Eaton U.D.C.

Source of Sample : Stanton by Bridge Pumping Station

Date of Receipt : 21. 8. 50 Age in Hours  $\frac{3}{4}$

CL. WELCHII NOT DONE

PRESUMPTIVE COLIFORM COUNT.

Probable number of coliform bacilli present = NIL  
per 100 ml.

DIFFERENTIAL COLIFORM TEST.

Probable number of faecal B. Coli = ----- per 100 ml.

Bacteriologically the sample of water is .. suitable for drinking purposes.

23.8.50.

(Signed) B.E. Andrews  
Bacteriologist.

DERBYSHIRE COUNTY COUNCIL

PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT

Ref. PH/KW

County Offices,  
St. Mary's Gate,  
DERBY.

1st September, 1950.

REPORT ON EXAMINATION OF SAMPLE OF WATER.

Sample of Water labelled : Waterworks. Stanton-by-Bridge.

Received from: Long Eaton Urban District Council (submitted by Mr. Turner)

Date of Receipt: 21st August, 1950.

RESULTS OF CHEMICAL ANALYSIS.

Appearance in 2 ft. Tube	Slightly turbid. Faintly green.	
pH. value	7.5	Parts per million.
Total Solid Matter (Dried at 180° C.)	510	
Free and Saline Ammonia	0.07	
Albuminoid Ammonia	0.016	
Nitrogen as Nitrites	Faint trace	
Nitrogen as Nitrates	4.5	
Chlorine (present as Chloride)	30	
Oxygen absorbed in four hours at 80° Fahr	0.12	
Temporary	240	
Hardness Permanent	135	
Total	375	
Oxygen in solution		
Oxygen absorbed in 5 days		
Dissolved Carbon Dioxide		
Metals	Iron	0.28
Free Chloride		0

In appearance the sample was slightly turbid and had a faint green colour.

The analytical results show the water to be of doubtful quality.

## REPORTS BY COUNTY BACTERIOLOGIST ON WATER IN THE NEW RESERVOIR, CASTLE DONINGTON

Ratio	Age in hours.	CE, Welchii	Presumptive Coliform Count. Probable number of Coliform bacilli present per 100 ml.	Differential Coliform test. Probably number of Faecal B.Coli. per 100 ml.	Bacteriologically the sample of water is for drinking purposes :-
1950	1 $\frac{1}{4}$	Not done	Nil	-	Suitable.
Jan. 30	1 $\frac{1}{4}$	"	"	"	"
Feb. 27	1 $\frac{1}{4}$	"	"	"	"
Mar. 27	1	"	"	"	"
Apr. 26	1	"	"	"	"
May 25	$\frac{3}{4}$	"	"	"	"
June 26	1	"	"	"	"
July 31	1	"	"	"	"
Aug. 21	1 $\frac{1}{4}$	"	"	"	"
Sept. 15	1 $\frac{1}{4}$	"	"	"	"
Oct. 23	1 $\frac{1}{4}$	"	"	"	"
Nov. 20	1 $\frac{1}{4}$	"	"	"	"
Dec. 18	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	"	"	"	"

Town Hall.  
LONG EATON.

Francis Turner.

Engineer & Surveyor.

DERVENT VALLEY WATER.

Report from Mr. T. Stanford Griffin M.I.C.E.  
Engineer and Manager, Leicester Water Department.

BACTERIOLOGICAL EXAMINATION on sample of Filtered Water after chlorination examined by the Sheffield City Analyst.

Temperature on arrival ..... 17°  
C  
B.Coli Test (MacConkeys  
Bile Salt Lactose Broth .....  
Probable number of coliform  
organisms per 100 ml. ..... 0  
Free Chlorine parts per million ..... 0.05

For JOHN EVANS,  
Hugh Childs.

Report on a sample of water received from Mr. R.W.S. Thompson,  
The Derwent Valley Water Board. Bamford.

MARK. Eastwood Filtration Works.

This sample contains per 100,000 parts.

	<u>RAW.</u>
Total Solids dried at 180° C	8.00
Suspended Matter	absent
Chlorides as Chlorine	1.28
Oxidised Nitrogen as Nitrate	absent
Oxidised Nitrogen as Nitrite	absent
Free Ammonia	0.0012
Albuminoid Ammonia	0.0032
Temporary Hardness	1.00
Permanent Hardness	4.50
Oxygen absorbed in 4 hrs @ 80° F from N/80 KMnO <sub>4</sub>	0.28
pH value	8.50
Appearance	clear and bright
Odour	None
Taste and Colour	normal
Heavy metals	absent
Free Chlorine	absent
No. of colonies developing per ml. on agar at 21° C. in 72 hours	4
No. of colonies developing per ml. on agar at 37° C. in 24 hours	1
No. of colonies developing per ml. on agar at 37° C. in 48 hours	1
Coli-aerogenes count per 100 mls. at 37° C. in 48 hours	0
Faecal Coli count per 100 mls at 44° C. in 48 hours	0
Bacillus Coli (presumptive)	Absent in 100 mls.

#### SEWERAGE.

The report for 1949 contained details of the proposed sewage disposal scheme for Long Whatton and Diseworth and noted that although the project was approved in principle by the Ministry of Health, nevertheless, capital investment restrictions compelled postponement.

Revised plans were accepted during the year and the allocation of a starting date will be made by the Government Priority organisation.

Arrangements were also progressing in Belton for the purchase of a suitable site for disposal works, and, with the concurrence of the Ministry, application has been made for a starting date.

#### MEAT AND OTHER FOODS.

The District contains no licensed slaughterhouses, but has one knacker yard which was inspected on four occasions. No inspections of casual slaughter of pigs were carried out.

Number of Meat Stores, shops inspected	...	...	...	9
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Places where food other than meat is kept or prepared for sale	...	...	...	...	18
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During the year various small items of food were inspected and voluntarily surrendered by the owners.

Meat coming into the district is inspected at Coalville.

